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50. (New) An expression vector which encodes the DNA of claim *42, 43, 44,*
45, 46, 47, 48, or 49. *43, 44*

REMARKS

Claims 1-17 are pending in the application. Claims 1-17 have been cancelled herein without prejudice or disclaimer of the subject matter contained therein for prosecution at a later date. New claims 18-50 have been added herein. Support for these new claims is found in the claims as originally filed as well as the specification at paragraphs 16 and 23. Accordingly, no new matter has been introduced by these amendments. Therefore, after entry of this Preliminary Amendment, claims 18-50 will be pending in the application.

The specification has been amended to correct several obvious typographical errors. In particular, Applicants have amended the text paragraphs (5), (17), (18), (26), (41), and (49), and have amended the sequences in the text to conform to those in the Sequence Listing. Additionally, SEQ ID NOS were added to the specification. Thus, this Amendment does not introduce new subject matter as support is found in the application as filed.

Additionally, the Substitute Sequence Listing now contains SEQ ID NOS:20 and 21 corresponding to the sequences on page 2 of the specification and includes relevant information relating to the U.S. filing date and the inventors. Accordingly, this Amendment does not introduce new subject matter as support is found in the application as filed.

Moreover, Applicants have proposed changes to Figures 1 and 2 to conform the sequences to those in the Sequence Listing as indicated in red on the enclosed sheets. Upon approval by the Examiner, Applicants will file new drawings of Figures 1 and 2 in compliance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.84. Accordingly, these proposed changes do not introduce new subject matter as support is found in the application as filed.

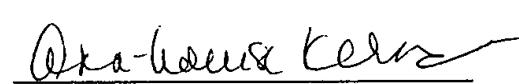
Please charge the fee of \$360.00 for extra claims to Deposit Account No. 08-0219.

No additional fees are believed to be due in connection with this correspondence. However, please charge any payments due or credit any overpayments to our Deposit Account No. 08-0219.

Also submitted herewith are a Clean Copy of Substitute Specification, a Marked Up Version of Substitute Specification, a Statement under 37 C.F.R. § 1.125(b)(1), Computer Readable Form of the Sequence Listing, a Paper Copy of the Sequence Listing, a Statement under 37 C.F.R. § 1.821(f), and proposed amendments to Figures 1 and 2.

The Examiner is encouraged to telephone the undersigned in order to expedite the prosecution of the instant application.

Respectfully submitted,
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Marked Up Version of Substitute Specification

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Please enter
substitute Spec.
MM 5-21-01

PARTICLES FOR GENE THERAPY

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PARTICLES FOR GENE THERAPY

Background of the Invention

(1) The present invention relates to nucleic acid containing particles which specifically bind to cells and can introduce their nucleic acid into these cells. The invention further relates to methods of preparing such particles and means suitable for this purpose as well as the use of the particles in gene therapy.

(2) For gene therapy it is important to have a gene transfer system which is specific, in other words with which desired cells can be reached and genes can be introduced into these cells. In the case of liver cells, this is generally possible with a modified hepatitis B virus (HBV) as a vector, since HBV is specific for liver cells. For other cells, for example fibroblasts, there however exists no gene transfer system which yields satisfactory results.

(3) It is therefore the object of the invention to provide a gene transfer system which is specific, in other words with which desired cells can be reached and genes can be introduced into these cells.

(4) According to the invention, this is achieved by the subject matter in the claims.

Summary of the Invention

(5) The present invention is based on the recognition that nucleic acid-containing particles comprising a fusion protein which includes a virus protein, a cell permeability-mediating peptide, in particular such a peptide as described in the German patent application 198 50 718.6, and a heterologous cell-specific binding site, can bind to corresponding cells and can introduce their nucleic acid into these cells. For example, nucleic acid-containing HBV particles have been made which bind to fibroblasts **fibroblasts** and introduce their nucleic acid into these fibroblasts. ~~to~~ To this end ~~he~~ exchanged the hepatocyte binding site which is present in the region PreS1, in particular between amino acids 21-47, of the large surface protein of HBV (LHBs) was exchanged with the $\alpha 5\beta 1$ -integrin binding site of fibronectin, wherein the cell permeability-mediating peptide present in the region PreS2 of LHBs remained intact. Furthermore, particles have been made with specificity for fibroblasts

by joining the core protein of HBV (HBcAg) with the $\alpha 5\beta 1$ -integrin binding site of fibronectin and the cell permeability-mediating peptide mentioned above. Moreover, the nucleic acid contained in the particles is expressed in the cells.

(6) These findings were used to provide particles including: (a) a protein envelope with a fusion protein comprising a virus protein, a cell permeability-mediating peptide and a heterologous cell-specific binding site; and (b) a nucleic acid present in the protein envelope which comprises sequences for a virus-specific packaging signal and a structural gene.

(7) The term “cell permeability-mediating peptide” includes any peptides capable of mediating a cell permeability for substances, in particular proteins. These are in particular the peptides indicated in the applicant’s German patent application 198 50 718.6. Especially preferred is a peptide including the following amino-acid-(DNA)-sequence(SEQ ID NO:20).

<u>SEQ ID NO:20</u>	P	L	S	S	I	F	S	R	I	G	D	P
<u>SEQ ID NO:21</u>	C	ATA	TCG	TCA	ATC	TTC	TCG	AGG	ATT	GGG	GAC	CCT

(8) The term “cell-specific binding site” includes any binding sites of proteins and other small molecules via which the respective proteins or molecules can bind to cells. Examples of such binding sites are to be found in cytokines and growth factors. They are further to be found in ligands of hormone receptors, neurotransmitter receptors, blood cell surface receptors and integrin receptors. A preferred binding site is the $\alpha 5\beta 1$ -integrin binding site of fibronectin. In the following, this binding site is referred to as RGD and includes the amino arginine, glycine and aspartate.

(9) The term “virus” includes DNA and RNA viruses, in particular adenoviruses, adeno-associated viruses, vaccinia viruses, baculoviruses, hepatitis C viruses, hepatitis A viruses, influenza viruses and hepadnaviruses. Examples of the latter are HBV, WHV (“woodchuck hepatitis virus”), GSHV (“ground squirrel hepatitis virus”), RBSHV (“red-bellied squirrel hepatitis virus”) DHV (“Pekin duck hepatitis virus”) and HHV (“heron hepatitis virus”), wherein HBV is preferred.

(10) The term “virus protein” relates to any protein of a virus mentioned above which can be present in its entirety or partially in a fusion protein together with a cell permeability-mediating peptide and a heterologous cell-specific binding site in the form of a further

peptide. The protein can also already contain the cell permeability-mediating peptide. An example of one such protein is LHBs. This protein is preferred, as are other surface proteins and core proteins, for example HBcAg. The term “heterologous” indicates that the protein does not intrinsically comprise the cell permeability-mediating peptide mentioned above. It can be advantageous when the homologous, i.e. intrinsically present binding site of the protein is switched off. It can be especially advantageous if the homologous binding site is replaced with the heterologous binding site.

(11) The term “nucleic acid” includes RNA and DNA, wherein both can be single stranded and/or double stranded.

(12) The term “virus specific packaging signal” indicates a signal sequence in the above nucleic acids, by means of which the nucleic acids are packaged into the protein envelope of a particle. The signal sequence is specific for an above-mentioned virus. A preferred signal sequence is that of HBV. This is to be found in the HBV DNA and is referred to in the literature as epsilon.

(13) The term “structural gene” includes genes which code for polypeptides (proteins). Examples of such polypeptides are tumor necrosis factors, interferons, interleukins, lymphokines, growth factors, plasma proteins, for example clotting factors and metabolic enzymes, and receptors. In particular the polypeptides can be those which are capable of enhancing the immunogenicity of cells. These can be polypeptides lacking in tumor cells, for example cytokines such as IL-2 and GM-CSF, and co-stimulating molecules such as B7-1, tumor-associated antigens, for example NAGE1, tyrosinases and viral polypeptides, for example E7 from the human papilloma virus and EBNA-3 polypeptides from the Epstein-Barr virus. Furthermore, the polypeptides can be adapter polypeptides, oligomerization motifs of a polypeptide, polypeptide fragments of virus envelope polypeptides and hormones. The term “structural gene” further includes antisense oligonucleotides, peptide nucleic acids, consensus sequences for transcription factors and ribozymes.

(14) According to the invention particles containing a fusion protein are preferred, wherein the fusion protein includes an LHBs or fragments thereof and a heterologous binding site, in particular RGD. It is advantageous if the heterologous binding site, for example RGD, is present in place of the homologous binding site. It is especially preferred if the fusion protein

comprises the amino acid sequence of Fig. 1 or an amino acid sequence differing therefrom in one or more amino acids.

(15) Furthermore, particles are preferred which contain a fusion protein which includes a HBcAG, a cell permeability-mediating peptide, for example as indicated in the German patent application 198 50 718.6, in particular with the amino acid sequence given above, and a heterologous binding site, in particular RGD. It is especially preferred if the fusion protein comprises the amino acid sequence of Fig. 2 or an amino acid sequence differing therefrom in one or more amino acids.

(16) The term "an amino acid sequence differing in one or more amino acids" indicates that this amino acid sequence specifies a fusion protein which has comparable elements and functions as the fusion protein in Fig. 1 or figure 2 but which differs from the amino acid sequence of Fig. 1 or Fig. 2 up to 20%, preferably 10%.

(17) A particle according to the invention can be prepared by conventional methods. If the particle contains for example a fusion protein including an ~~LHBs~~ LHBs in which the homologous binding site is replaced by a heterologous binding site, in particular RGD, a method containing the following method steps is advantageous: (a) cotransfection of cells ~~coding for~~ containing a hepatitis B virus genome, wherein the cells do not express LHBs, with a first expression vector coding for a fusion protein including an LHBs, in which the homologous binding site is replaced by a heterologous binding site, in particular RGD, and with a second expression vector comprising a virus-specific packaging signal and a structural gene; and (b) isolation and purification of the particle.

(18) If the particle contains a fusion protein including an HBcAg, a cell permeability-mediating peptide according to the German patent application 198 50 718.6, in particular the peptide with the above amino acid sequence, and a heterologous binding site, in particular RGD, then a method including the following steps is advantageous: (a) cotransfection of cells containing an HBV polymerase with a first expression vector coding for a fusion protein including HBcAg, a cell permeability-mediating peptide according to the German patent application 198 50 718.6, in particular the peptide with the above amino acid sequence, and a heterologous binding site, in particular RGD, and with a second expression

vector comprising a virus-specific packaging signal and a structural gene; and (b) isolation and purification of the particle.

(19) With respect to the terms “expression vector”, “cells” and “isolation and purification”, reference is made to the explanations below, in particular in the examples. The cells also represent subject matter of the present invention. With respect to the other terms, reference is made to the above explanations.

(20) Further subject matter is a fusion protein including an HBcAg, a cell permeability-mediating peptide and heterologous binding site, in particular RGD. The fusion protein preferably includes the amino acid sequence of Fig. 2 or an amino acid sequence differing therefrom in one or more amino acids.

(21) With respect to the term “an amino acid sequence differing in one or more amino acids”, reference is made to the above explanations.

(22) Further subject matter of the present invention is a nucleic acid coding for a fusion protein mentioned above. The nucleic acid can be an RNA or a DNA. Preferably it is a DNA which includes (a) the DNA of Fig. 2 or 2 or a DNA differing therefrom by one or more base pairs, (b) a DNA related to the DNA of (a) by virtue of the degenerate genetic code.

(23) The term “a DNA differing by one or more base pairs” indicates that this DNA codes for a fusion protein which comprises comparable elements and functions as the fusion protein of Fig. 1 or 2, but which differs from the base sequence of Fig. 1 or 2 such that, in the amino acid sequence, a difference of maximum 20%, preferably 10% is present.

(24) A DNA according to the invention can exist as such or in a vector. A DNA according to the invention can in particular exist in an expression vector. Examples of such expression vectors are known to one of ordinary skill in the art. In the case of an expression vector for *E. coli*, these are for example pGEMEX, pUC derivatives, pGEX-2T, pET3b and pQE-8. pY100 and Ycpad1 are examples for expression in yeast, while pKCR, pEFBOS, cDM8, pCEV4, pCDNA3, pKSV10, ;RCMB and pRK5 are examples for the expression in animal cells. The baculo virus expression vector pAcSGHisNT-A is especially suitable for expression in insect cells.

(25) One of ordinary skill in the art knows suitable cells for the expression of the DNA according to the invention present in an expression vector. Examples of such cells include the E.coli strains HB101, DH1, x 1776, JM101, JM 109, BL21, SG 13009 and M15pRep4, the yeast strain *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, the animal cells L, NIH 3T3, FM3A, CHO, COS, Vero, HeLa, Hep62, CCL13 and 293, the insect cells Sf9 and sf21 and the plant cells *Lupinus albus*.

(26) One of the ordinary skill in the art knows methods and conditions for the transformation or ~~transfeetin~~ transfection of cells with an expression vector containing the DNA according to the invention as well as for the cultivation of the cells. He also knows methods for the isolation and purification of the virus protein expressed by the DNA according to the invention.

(27) Further subject matter of the present invention is an antibody directed against the fusion protein mentioned above. Such an antibody can be made by conventional methods. It can be polyclonal or monoclonal. In making it, it is advantageous to immunize animals, in particular rabbits or chickens for a polyclonal antibody and mice for a monoclonal antibody, with the fusion protein. Further "boosters" of the animals with the fusion protein can also take place. The polyclonal antibody can then be obtained from the serum or the egg yolk of the animals. For monoclonal antibodies, the spleen cells of the animals are fused with myeloma cells.

(28) Further subject matter of the present invention is a kit. Such a kit includes one or more of the following components: (a) a fusion protein according to the invention; (b) a DNA according to the invention; (c) an antibody according to the invention; as well as (d) normal adjuvants such as carriers, buffers, solvents, controls, etc.

(29) One or more representatives for each of the individual components can be present. With regard to the individual terms, reference is made to the above explanations.

(30) The present invention provides a gene transfer system which is specific, in other words with which the desired cells can be reached and genes can be introduced into these cells. The cells can be present individually or in a tissue. Furthermore, the cells can be isolated or can be present in the body of an individual. The present invention is therefore suitable for an *ex vivo* or *in vivo* therapy of cells or tissues, respectively. The application of

the present invention can be monitored and controlled by antibodies according to the invention.

(31) The present invention therefore represents a major step forward as a way of performing directed modifications to cells or tissues by gene therapy.

Brief Description of the Drawings

(32) Fig. 1 shows the amino acid and DNA sequences of a fusion protein according to the invention which includes an LHBs and the heterologous binding site RGD, wherein the latter replaces the homologous site.

(33) Fig. 2 shows the amino acid and DNA sequences of a fusion protein according to the invention which includes an HBcAg, a cell permeability-mediating peptide of the above amino acid sequence and the heterologous binding site RGD.

Description of the Invention

(34) The present invention is explained by way of the following examples.

Example 1: Preparation of A Particle According To the Invention Which Contains A Fusion Protein Including An LHBs And A Heterologous Binding Site.

(A) Preparation Of An Expression Vector Coding For All HBV-Specific Proteins With The Exception of LHBs

(35) To achieve this, one starts from the plasmid pTKTHBV2 (cf. Will et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 82 (1985), 891-895). This contains two copies of the HBV genome. A fragment from ntHBV2821 (first copy) to ntHBV2870 (second copy) is amplified in a first PCR. The forward primer (nt 2821-2855) comprises the following sequence: CCA TAT TCT TGG GAA CAA GAT ATC CAG CAC GGG CC GC (SEQ ID NO:5). An EcoRV cleavage site is underlined. The triplet ACG between nt 2849-2852 replaces the ATG start codon of LHBs. The backward primer (nt 2877-2845) comprises the following sequence: GGA TTG CTG GTG GAA CAT GAT ATC TGC CCC GTG CTG (SEQ ID NO:6). An EcoRV cleavage site is underlined. The triplet CGT between nt 2852-2849 replaces the natural triplet. CAT. PCR fragments obtained are digested with EcoRV and are purified on a preparative 1% agarose gel. A fragment of about 3.3 kb in size is eluted from the gel and is stored.

(36) In a second PCR, a forward primer comprising an EcoRV cleavage site followed by the subsequent sequence ntHBV2860 (second copy)-2878 (first copy) (CAG CAC GGG GCA GAT ATC TTC CAC CAG CAA TCC (SEQ. ID NO:7), and a backward primer comprising an EcoRV cleavage site followed by the subsequent sequence ntHBV 2830-2810 (GC CCC GTG CTG GAT ATC ATC TTG TTC CCA AGA ATA TGG) (SEQ. ID NO:8) are used. PCR fragments obtained are digested with EcoRV and are purified on a preparative 1% agarose gel. A fragment of the expected size is eluted from the gel and is dephosphorylated. This fragment is used in a ligase reaction with the above fragment of approximately 3.3 kb, wherein the HBV expression vector pTKTHBV2Ldef is obtained. This expression vector codes for all HBV-specific proteins with the exception of LHBs.

(B) Preparation Of An Expression Vector Which Codes For A Fusion Protein Including An LHBs And The Heterologous Binding Site RGD

(37) The fragment ntHBV2990-834 is amplified by PCR starting from the plasmid pTKTHBV2 (cf. above). The 5' primer comprises the following sequence: AAA AGA TCT GGC CGT GGC GAA GGA GCT GGA GCA TTC (SEQ. ID NO:9). This sequence includes a BgIII cleavage site followed by an ATG start codon and the sequence coding for the tripeptide RGD. The PreS1-specific reading frame is used. The 3' primer comprises the following sequence: AAA AGA TCT GGT TTA AAT GTA TAC CCA AAG (SEQ. ID NO:10). This sequence includes a BgIII cleavage site. PCR fragments obtained are digested with BgIII and are inserted in the vector pCDNA.3 (Invitrogen), which has been cleaved with BgIII and dephosphorylated, whereby the expression vector pCRGDLHBs is obtained. This expression vector codes for an N-terminally shortened LHBs including the RGD binding site.

(C) Preparation Of An Expression Vector Which Comprises A Structural Gene And A Packaging Signal

(38) A sequence coding for the HBV packaging signal epsilon, for example ntHBV 1840-1914, is amplified by PCR. An EcoRV cleavage site is introduced via the primer used. The sequence of the forward primer reads: CCC GAT ATC ATG TCA TCT CTT GTT CAT GTC CTA (SEQ ID NO:11). The sequence of the backward primer reads: GGG GAT ATC GGT CGA TGT CCA TGC CCC AAA (SEQ ID NO:12). PCR fragments obtained are cleaved with EcoRV and are inserted in the vector pCDNA.3 (cf. above) which has been cleaved with EcoRV and dephosphorylated, whereby the vector pcVPHBV is obtained. This vector contains the HGV-specific packaging signal epsilon.

(39) Starting from the vector pCeGFP (Invitrogen) coding for a “green fluorescent protein” under the control of the CMV promoter, the sequence containing the CMV promoter and the GFP gene is amplified by PCR. The forward primer has the following sequence: GGG GGA TCC CGA TCT TGT ACG GGC CAG ATA TAC GCG TTG (SEQ ID NO:13). The backward primer has the following sequence: GGG GGA TCC GCG GCC GCT TTA CTT GTA (SEQ ID NO:14). The primers used each contain a BamHI cleavage site. PCR fragments obtained are cleaved with BamHI and are inserted into the vector pCVPHBV

(Invitrogen) which has been cleaved with BamHI and dephosphorylated, whereby the expression vector pCVPHBVeGPF is obtained. This expression vector contains the HBV-specific packaging signal epsilon, the CMV promoter and a sequence coding for eGFP.

(D) Preparation Of A Packaging Cell

(40) Approximately 0.8×10^6 HepG2 cells are transfected with 4 μ g of pTKTHBV2Ldef (cf. (A)) and 2 μ g of pCDNA.3 (cf. (B)) by means of lipofection. pCDNA.3 codes for G418 resistance. 2h after transfection, the cells are transferred into a medium containing 700 mg G418/1. G418-resistant clones are subcultured after 14d. The stable integration of pTKTHBV2Ldef is confirmed by means of PCR and southern blots. The expression of the surface protein SHBs from HBV and from HBcAg is confirmed by means of specific antibodies in ELISAS. The packaging cell line HepG2-TKTHBV2Ldef is obtained. This cell line expresses all HBV-specific proteins with the exception of LHBs.

(E) Preparation Of Particles According To The Invention

(41) Approximately 0.8×10^6 cells of the packaging cell line of (D) are transfected with 3g 3 μ g of pCRGLHBs (cf. (B)) and 3 μ g of pCVPHBVeGFP (cf. (B)) by means of lipofection. 72h after transfection, the cells or their supernatants, respectively, are collected and subjected to a PEG precipitation. Subsequently, a CsCl density gradient centrifugation is performed. The particles according to the invention are obtained in pure form. These particles include all HBV-specific proteins with the exception of LHBs, which is replaced by a RGD-LHBs.

Example 2: Preparation Of A Particle According To The Invention Which Contains A Fusion Protein Including An HBcAg, A Cell Permeability-Mediating Peptide And A Heterologous Binding Site.

(42) A DNA coding for a cell permeability-mediating peptide (subsequently referred to as ZPP) is used. This DNA has the following sequence: XXX AGA TCT ATG CCC ATA TCG TCA ATC TTC TCG AGG ATT GGG GAC CCT GGA TCC XXX (X denotes any nucleotide) (SEQ ID NO:— 15). This sequence has its 5'-end a BgIII cleavage site, followed by an ATG start codon and, at its 3'-end, a BamHI cleavage site. A double stranded DNA molecule based on the above sequence is cut with BamHI/BgIII and is inserted into the

expression vector pCDNA.3 (cf. above), which has been cleaved with BamHI and dephosphorylated, whereby the expression vector pCZPP is obtained.

(43) Furthermore, the expression vector pTKTHBV2 (cf. above) is used to amplify the fragment nt-HBV 1861-2136 by means of PCR. The forward primer includes the following sequence: XXX GGA TCC ACT GTT CAA GCC TCC AAG CTG (SEQ ID NO:16). This sequence includes a BamHI cleavage site followed by the sequence ntHB 1861-1881. The backward Primer includes the following sequence: XXX GAA TTC TGG ATC TTC CAA ATT AAC ACC CAC CCA (SEQ ID NO:17). This sequence includes an EcoRI cleavage site followed by the sequence ntHBV 2139-2116. In a second PCR, the fragment ntHBV 2140-2480, which is extended at its 5'-end with the sequence coding for the RGD motif, is amplified. The forward primer includes the following sequence: XXX GAA TTC CGA GGC GAC GCG TCT AGA GAC CTA GTA GTC (SEQ ID NO:18). This sequence includes and EcoRI cleavage site followed by the sequence coding for the RGD motif, and the sequence ntHV2140-2161. The backward primer includes the following sequence: XXX AAG CTT TCC CCA CCT TAT GAG TCC AAG (SEQ ID NO:19). This sequence includes a HindIII-cleavage site and the sequence ntHBV 2480-2460.

(44) Fragments obtained from both PCRs are cleaved with EcoRI and are ligated with one another. The litigation product is used as a template for a further PCR, wherein the forward primer from the first litigation product is used as a template for a further PCR, wherein the forward primer from the first PCR is used as a forward primer and the backward primer from the second PCR is used as a backward primer. PCR fragments obtained are cleaved with BamHI/HindIII and are inserted into the vector pCZPP, which has been cleaved with BamHI/HindIII and has been dephosphorylated, whereby the expression vector pCZPPHBcRGC is obtained. This expression vector codes for HBcAG containing the ZPP sequence at the N-terminus and the RGD sequence in the region of the amino acids 79-82.

(45) Furthermore approximately 0.8×10^6 HepG2 cells are transfected by means of lipofection with 4 μ g of an expression vector coding for HBV polymerase and with 2 μ g pCDN3. Here, reference is made to the previous description from example 1 (D). A cell line denoted as HepG2-HBV Pol is obtained.

(46) Approximately 0.8×10^6 cells of the cell line HepG2-HBV Pol are transfected with 3 μ g of pCZPPHBc RGC and 3 μ g of pCVPHBVeGPF (cf. example 1,B) by means of lipofection. Here, reference is made to the above description of example 1(E). Particles according to the invention are obtained in pure form.

Example 3: Detection Of The Expression Of A Nucleic Acid Present In Particles According To The Invention In Fibroblasts

(47) Approximately 1×10^9 particles according to the invention from example 1(E) or example 2 are solubilized in 100 μ l 0.9% saline and are injected into the tail vein of balb/c mice. The soleus-and the tibialis anterior muscle is isolated at 48h after injection and is slowly frozen in a “tissue tag”. Cryo-slices are prepared from the frozen preparation and are analyzed under a fluorescence microscope with blue excitation.

(48) A green fluorescence in the fibroblasts is obtained, indicating the expression of the “green fluorescent protein”.

Example 4: Preparation And Purification Of A Fusion Protein According To The Invention

(49) The fusion protein of Fig. 1 according to the invention is made. To this end, DNA from Fig. 1 is provided at the 5'-end with a BgIII linker and at the 3'-end with a BgIII linker and is subsequently cleaved with the corresponding restriction enzymes. The BgIII/BgIII fragment obtained is inserted into the expression vector pQE8 cleaved with BamHI, so that the expression plasmide pQE8/LHBs is obtained. Such a plasmid codes for a fusion protein made of 6 histidine residues (N-terminus partner) and the fusion protein according to the invention from Fig. 1 (C-terminus partner). pQE8/LHBs is used for the transformation of *E. coli* SG 13009 (cf. Gottesman, S. et. al., J. Bacteriol. 148, (1981), 265-273). The bacteria are cultivated in an LB medium with 100 μ g/ml ampicillin and 25 μ g/ml kanamycin and are induced for **4h** **4 h** with 60 μ M Isopropyl-B-D-Thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG). Lysis of the bacteria is achieved by addition of 6 M guanidine hydrochloride, whereafter chromatography (Ni-NTA-Resin) of the lysate is performed in the presence of 8 M urea according to the directions of the manufacturer (Qiagen) of the chromatography material. The bound fusion protein is eluted in a buffer at pH 3.5. Following neutralization, the fusion protein is

subjected to 18% SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and is stained with coomassie blue (cf. Thomas, J.O. and Kornberg, R.D., J.Mol.Biol. 149 (1975), 709-733).

(50) It has been found that a fusion protein according to the invention can be made in highly pure form.

Example 5 Preparation and Detection of An Antibody According to the Invention

(51) A fusion protein of example 4 according to the invention is subjected to 18% SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. After staining of the gel with 4 M sodium acetate, a 38 kD band is cut out of the gel and is incubated in phosphate-buffered saline solution. Pieces of the gel are sedimented prior to determination of the protein concentration of the supernatant by SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and staining with coomassie blue. Animals are immunized with the gel-purified fusion protein as follows:

A) Immunization Protocol for Polyclonal Antibodies In Rabbits

(52) 35 µg of gel-purified fusion protein in 0.7 ml PBS and 0.7 ml complete or incomplete Freund's adjuvant are used for each immunization.

Day 0: 1. Immunization (complete Freund's adjuvant)

Day 14: 2. Immunization (incomplete Freund's adjuvant; icFA)

Day 28: 3. Immunization (icFA)

Day 56: 4. Immunization (icFA)

Day 80: bleeding

(53) The rabbit serum is tested in an immunoblot. To this end, a fusion protein from example 4 according to the invention is subjected to SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and is transferred to a nitrocellulose filter (cf. Khyse-Andersen, J., J. Biochem. Biophys. Meth. 10, (1984), 203-209). Western blot analysis as described in Bock, C.-T. et al., Virus Genes 8, (1994), 215-229 was performed. To this end, the nitrocellulose filter is incubated for 1 h at 37°C with a first antibody. This antibody is the serum of the rabbit (1:10000 in

PBS). After multiple wash steps with PBS, the nitrocellulose filter is incubated with a second antibody. This antibody is a monoclonal goat anti-rabbit IgG antibody (Dianova) coupled with alkaline phosphatase (1:5000) in PBS. After 30 minutes of incubation at 37°C, multiple wash steps with PBS follow and subsequently the alkaline phosphatase detection reaction is performed with development solution (36 µM 5' bromo-4-chloro-3-indolylphosphate, 400 µM nitroblue tetrazolium, 100 mM Tris-HCl, pH 9.5, 100 mM NaCl, 5 mM MgCl₂) at room temperature until bands become visible.

(54) It has been found that polyclonal antibodies according to the invention can be prepared.

B) Immunization Protocol for Polyclonal Antibodies in Chicken

(55) 40 µg of gel-purified fusion protein in 0.8 ml PBS and 0.8 ml complete or incomplete Freund's adjuvant are used for each immunization.

Day 0: 1. Immunization (complete Freund's adjuvant)

Day 28: 2. Immunization (incomplete Freund's adjuvant; icFA)

Day 50: 3. Immunization (icFA)

(56) Antibodies are extracted from egg yolk and are tested by western blot. Polyclonal antibodies according to the invention are detected.

C) Immunization Protocol for Monoclonal Antibodies of Mice

(57) 12 µg of gel-purified fusion protein in 0.25 ml PBS and 0.25 ml complete or incomplete Freund's adjuvant are used for each immunization; In the fourth immunization, the fusion protein is solubilized in 0.5 ml (without adjuvant).

Day 0: 1. Immunization (complete Freund's adjuvant)

Day 28: 2. Immunization (incomplete Freund's adjuvant; icFA)

Day 56: 3. Immunization (icFA)

Day 84: 4. Immunization (PBS)

Day 87: fusion

(58) Supernatants from hybridomas are tested by Western blot. Monoclonal antibodies according to the invention are detected.

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Eberhard Hildt, Prof. Hofschneider

<120> Particles for Gene Therapy

<130> 319-2 US

<140> PCT/DE00/00363

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<151> 1999-02-05

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<170> PatentIn Ver. 2.1

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<213> Artificial sequence

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<223> Description of the artificial sequence:

Fusion protein comprising a LHBs and heterologous binding site RGD

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Pro His Gly Gly Leu Leu Gly Trp Ser Pro Gln Ala Gln Gly Ile Leu
20 25 30

Glu Thr Leu Pro Ala Asn Pro Pro Ala Ser Thr Asn Arg Gln Ser
35 40 45

Gly Arg Gln Pro Thr Pro Leu Ser Pro Pro Leu Arg Asn Thr His Pro
50 55 60

Gln Ala Met Gln Trp Asn Ser Thr Thr Phe His Gln Thr Leu Gln Asp
65 70 75 80

Pro Arg Val Arg Gly Leu Tyr Phe Pro Ala Gly Gly Ser Ser Ser Gly
85 90 95

Thr Val Asn Pro Val Pro Thr Thr Val Ser Pro Ile Ser Ser Ile Phe
100 105 110

Ser Arg Ile Gly Asp Pro Ala Leu Asn Met Glu Asn Ile Thr Ser Gly
115 120 125

Phe Leu Gly Pro Leu Leu Val Leu Gln Ala Gly Phe Phe Leu Leu Thr

130	135	140	
Arg Ile Leu Thr Ile Pro Gln Ser Leu Asp Ser Trp Trp Thr Ser Leu			
145	150	155	160
Asn Phe Leu Gly Gly Thr Thr Val Cys Leu Gly Gln Asn Ser Gln Ser			
165	170	175	
Pro Thr Ser Asn His Ser Pro Thr Ser Cys Pro Pro Thr Cys Pro Gly			
180	185	190	
Tyr Arg Trp Met Cys Leu Arg Arg Phe Ile Ile Phe Leu Phe Ile Leu			
195	200	205	
Leu Leu Cys Leu Ile Phe Leu Leu Val Leu Leu Asp Tyr Gln Gly Met			
210	215	220	
Leu Pro Val Cys Pro Leu Ile Pro Gly Ser Ser Thr Thr Ser Thr Gly			
225	230	235	240
Pro Cys Arg Thr Cys Thr Thr Pro Ala Gln Gly Thr Ser Met Tyr Pro			
245	250	255	
Ser Cys Cys Cys Thr Lys Pro Ser Asp Gly Asn Cys Thr Cys Ile Pro			
260	265	270	
Ile Pro Ser Ser Trp Ala Phe Gly Lys Phe Leu Trp Glu Trp Ala Ser			
275	280	285	
Ala Arg Phe Ser Trp Leu Ser Leu Leu Val Pro Phe Val Gln Trp Phe			
290	295	300	
Val Gly Leu Ser Pro Thr Val Trp Leu Ser Val Ile Trp Met Met Trp			
305	310	315	320
Tyr Trp Gly Pro Ser Leu Tyr Ser Ile Leu Ser Pro Phe Leu Pro Leu			
325	330	335	
Leu Pro Ile Phe Phe Cys Leu Trp Val Tyr Ile			
340	345		

<210> 2
 <211> 215
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial sequence

<220>
 <223> Description of the artificial sequence:

Fusion protein comprising a HBcAg, a cell-permeability-mediating polypeptide and heterologous binding site RGD

<400> 2

Met	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ser	Ile	Phe	Ser	Arg	Ile	Gly	Asp	Pro	Thr	Val	Gln
1	5	10	15												

Ala Ser Lys Leu Cys Leu Gly Trp Leu Trp Gly Met Asp Ile Asp Pro
20 25 30

Tyr Lys Glu Phe Gly Ala Thr Val Glu Leu Leu Ser Phe Leu Pro Ser
35 40 45

Asp Phe Phe Pro Ser Val Arg Asp Leu Leu Asp Thr Ala Ser Ala Leu
50 55 60

Tyr Arg Glu Ala Leu Glu Ser Pro Glu His Cys Ser Pro His His Thr
65 70 75 80

Ala Leu Arg Gln Ala Ile Leu Cys Trp Gly Glu Leu Met Thr Leu Ala
85 90 95

Thr Trp Val Gly Val Asn Leu Glu Asp Pro Glu Phe Arg Gly Asp Ala
100 105 110

Ser Arg Asp Leu Val Val Ser Tyr Val Asn Thr Asn Met Gly Leu Lys
115 120 125

Phe Arg Gln Leu Leu Trp Phe His Ile Ser Cys Leu Thr Phe Gly Arg
130 135 140

Glu Thr Val Ile Glu Tyr Leu Val Ser Phe Gly Val Trp Ile Arg Thr
145 150 155 160

Pro Pro Ala Tyr Arg Pro Pro Asn Ala Pro Ile Leu Ser Thr Leu Pro
165 170 175

Glu Thr Thr Val Val Arg Arg Arg Gly Arg Ser Pro Arg Arg Arg Arg Thr
180 185 190

Pro Ser Pro Arg Arg Arg Ser Gln Ser Pro Arg Arg Arg Arg Arg Ser
195 200 205

Gln Ser Arg Glu Pro Gln Cys
210 215

<210> 3
<211> 663
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

<220>
<223> Description of the artificial sequence:

DNA coding for a fusion protein comprising a HBcAg, a cell-permeability-mediating polypeptide and heterologous binding site RGD

<400> 3

atgccccatat cgtcaatctt ctcgaggatt ggggaccctg gatccactac tggtaagcc 60

tccaagctgt gcctgggtg gctttgggc atggacatcg accctataa agaatttga 120
gctactgtgg agttactctc gttttgcct tctgacttct ttccttcagt acgagatctt 180
ctagataccg cctcagctct gtatcggaa gccttagagt ctcctgagca ttgttcacct 240
caccatactg cactcaggca agcaattctt tgctggggg aactaatgac tctagctacc 300
tgggtgggtg ttaatttggaa agatccagaa ttccgaggcg acgcgtctag agacctagta 360
gtcagttatg tcaacactaa tatggccta aagttcagggc aactcttgcgtt gtttcacatt 420
tcttgcctca ctttttggaa agaaaccgtt atagagtatt tggtgtctt cggagtgtgg 480
attcgcactc ctccagctta tagaccacca aatgccccta tcctatcaac acttccggaa 540
actactgttgcgtt ttagacgacg aggccaggcctt cctagaagaa gaactccctc gcctcgaga 600
cgaaggcttc aatcgccgctg tcgcagaaga tctcaatctc gggAACCTCA atgttagtat 660
tcc 663

<210> 4
<211> 1047
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

<220>
<223> Description of the artificial sequence:
DNA coding for a fusion protein comprising a LHBs and heterologous binding site RGD

<400> 4

atggccgtg gcgaaggagc tggagcattc gggctgggtt tcaccccacc gcacggaggc 60
ctttgggggt ggagccctca ggctcagggc atactacaaa ctttgcacggc 120
cctgccttcca ccaatgcaca gacaggaagg cagcctaccc cgctgtctcc acctttgaga 180
aacactcattt ctcaggccat gcagtggaaat tccacaacctt ttcaccaac tctgcaagat 240
cccagagtga gaggcctgtt tttccctgtt ggtggcttcca gttcaggagc agtaaacctt 300
gttccgacta ctgccttcctt cttatcgta atcttcgttca ggatggggc cccgtcgctt 360
aacatggaga acatcacatc aggattctta ggaccccttc tcgtgttaca ggcggggttt 420
ttcttgcgttga caagaatccat cacaatccg cagagtctgtt actcgtgggtt gacttcttc 480
aattttctgtt gggaaactac cgtgtgtttt ggccaaaattt cgcgtcccc aacctccaaat 540
cactcaccaa cctccctgtcc tccaaacttgcgttatac gctggatgtt tctgcggcg 600
tttatcatct tcccttcat cctgcgtcttca tgcctcatct tcttgcgttgcgtt tcttcgttgcgtt 660

tatcaaggta tggccgttgcctcta attccaggat cctcaaccac cagcacggga 720
ccatgccgaa cctgcgtac tactgctaa ggaacctcta tgtatccctc ctgtgtgt 780
accaaaccctt cggacggaaa ttgcacctgtt attccatcc catcatcctg ggcttcgga 840
aaattccat gggagtgggc ctcagccgt ttctccgtc tcagttact agtgccattt 900
gttcagtggt tcgtagggtt tccccact gttggctt cagttatag gatgatgtgg 960
tattggggc caagtctgtt cagcatctt agtcccttt taccgctgtt accaattttc 1020
ttttgtctt gggatacat ttaaacc 1047

<210> 5
<211> 35
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

<220>
<223> Description of the artificial sequence:
Primer

<400> 5

ccatattctt ggaaacaaga tatccagcac gggc 35

<210> 6
<211> 33
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

<220>
<223> Description of the artificial sequence:
Primer

<400> 6

ggattgctgg tggaagatat ctgccccgtg ctg 33

<210> 7
<211> 33
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

<220>

<223> Description of the artificial sequence:
Primer

<400> 7

cagcacgggg cagatatctt ccaccagcaa tcc

33

<210> 8
<211> 38
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

<220>
<223> Description of the artificial sequence:
Primer

<400> 8

gccccgtgct ggatatcatc ttgttcccaa gaatatgg

38

<210> 9
<211> 36
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

<220>
<223> Description of the artificial sequence:
Primer

<400> 9

aaaagatctg gccgtggcga aggagctgga gcattc

36

<210> 10
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

<220>
<223> Description of the artificial sequence:
Primer

<400> 10

aaaagatctg gtttaatgt atacccaaag

30

<210> 11
<211> 33

<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

<220>
<223> Description of the artificial sequence:
Primer

<400> 11

cccgatatac tgtcatctc tgttcatgtc cta 33

<210> 12
<211> 30
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

<220>
<223> Description of the artificial sequence:
Primer

<400> 12

ggggatatcg gtcgatgtcc atgccccaaa 30

<210> 13
<211> 36
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

<220>
<223> Description of the artificial sequence:
Primer

<400> 13

gggggatccc gatgtacggg ccagatatac gcgttg 36

<210> 14
<211> 27
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial sequence

	<220>	
	<223> Description of the artificial sequence:	
	Primer	
5		
	<400> 14	
	ggggatccg cggccgctt acttgta	27
10		
	<210> 15	
	<211> 57	
	<212> DNA	
	<213> Artificial sequence	
15		
	<220>	
	<223> Description of the artificial sequence:	
	Primer	
20		
	<400> 15	
	nnnagatcta tgccatatac gtcaatcttc tcgaggattg gggaccctgg atccnnn	57
25		
	<210> 16	
	<211> 30	
	<212> DNA	
30	<213> Artificial sequence	
	<220>	
	<223> Description of the artificial sequence:	
	Primer	
35		
	<400> 16	
	nnnggatcca ctgttcaagc ctccaagctg	30
40		
	<210> 17	
	<211> 36	
	<212> DNA	
45	<213> Artificial sequence	
	<220>	
	<223> Description of the artificial sequence:	
	Primer	
50		
	<400> 17	
	nnnngaattct ggttccaaatataacacc cacca	36
55		
	<210> 18	
	<211> 39	
	<212> DNA	
60	<213> Artificial sequence	

<220>

<223> Description of the artificial sequence:
Primer

5

<400> 18

10 nnngaattcc gaggcgacgc gtctagagac ctagtagtc

39

<210> 19

<211> 30

<212> DNA

15 <213> Artificial sequence

<220>

<223> Description of the artificial sequence:
Primer

20

<400> 19

25 nnnaagctt ccccaccta tgagtccaag

30

30